

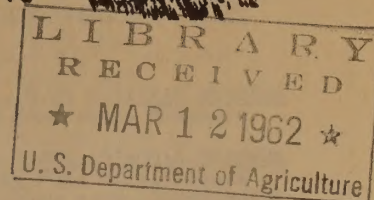
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Gardenside Gossip

A Publication of Gardenside Nurseries, Inc.
Shelburne, Vermont

Volume Twenty-seven

Spring 1962



I DREAM'D THERE WOULD BE SPRING NO MORE,
THAT NATURE'S ANCIENT POWER WAS LOST:
Tennyson, In Memoriam.

Most of us dread something. But we doubt if it ever occurred to anyone to fear that Spring would not again come. For there is something about that season which affects everyone, urban, suburban, or rural--wherever home may be. And we do take it so much for granted that perhaps we do not always appreciate it.

Never having lived in the tropics, we have no idea what it would be like not to know spring. But it seems to us that no matter how tiring winter becomes, it simply makes the coming of spring more to be desired.

Ever stop to think what makes spring so joyful a time? There are many reasons from the 'young mans fancy' to golf. But deep in each of us is the inheritance we have from our forbears,--that spring is a time to work the soil and to plant seed; to watch it sprout and grow. And as we cannot all do that now, what better way to honor our ancestors who tamed a wild land,--and enjoy spring at the same time,--than to make a garden!

FRINGED GENTIAN.

GENTIANA CRINITA, the Fringed Gentian, like so many others of the family, has always been considered a difficult plant to cultivate. And while there is a lot of literature about which describes it and suggests culture, and it has been grown from seed and offered as a potted plant, we have always felt that it was most successfully grown by scattering seed in a suitable location, and allowed to flower naturally. Our own colony was established by that method more than thirty years ago. It seems to require only a fairly damp spot, and sparse vegetation. There is no real evidence of soil preference.

Our colony is extensive, and usually seems to contain small plants with but one or two flowers, and larger ones with often twelve or more of the lovely fringed soft blue blooms, which open in October here, and only in sunlight. Gray lists the plant as an annual, and it has usually been considered biennial at best. We had really never seen the plant until it began to send up its stem until last spring. We were crossing thru the field, and noted a seed-head. Parting the grasses, we found that at the base of the short stem were two small leaves. On impulse we dug it with a small bit of soil, and brought it into the office area, where it was planted in a rather dry spot, in grass. It grew and thrived, and last fall it gave us several blooms. We decided that perhaps many of you would like to see it in flower, and perhaps seed (which formed), would establish it in your gardens. Accordingly, we staked out a considerable area filled with plants, and are very confident we can find them.

We can therefore offer you small plants, dug with a ball of soil, and bagged in plastic, tightly, to prevent breakage. We expect them to travel safely in this way. Our price is \$1.00 per plant.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

All the plants we offer are grown here, and are freshly dug except as occasionally we have to purchase if our stock is depleted. Many of these cannot be found elsewhere.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, all are 60¢ each; 3(alike) for \$1.50.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE FL. PL. The double Basket-of-Gold does not seed, and stays much longer in bloom.

ANEMONE JAPONICA, EARLY STRAIN. A very early flowering Jap Anemone, with soft pink flowers on 3' stems in August.

A. HUPEHENSIS. This is much lower in growth, and has bright pink flowers, equally early. Very hardy; makes a large clump.

ASTILBE, GLORIA. Attractive clumps of foliage all summer. The pink flower spikes may be 3' high in damp soil. 60¢ each.

A. WM. REEVES. Quite tall, and with very deep pink flowers. 60¢

A. CHINENSIS. This is a species, not tall, with white flowers. 60¢

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA. Peachbells have stems to 30", with large single blue flowers in a foot long spike. Very hardy.

DELPHINIUM, PACIFIC HYBRIDS MIXED. The finest strain of Hybrid Larkspur in existence. These are year old, field grown plants in a wide mixture of colors. 75¢ each.

DIANTHUS, JOHN BALL. A fine, fragrant little Pink, the white blooms are doubled, and have a bright red eye. Less than a foot high. One of the oldest named Dianthus in existence.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. Bleedingheart seems too well known to need description. But did you know it is ideal in shade? Try it under Flowering Crabs, for all summer color. 75¢

D. FORMOSA. The Plumy Bleedingheart may also be used to carpet shaded areas. It grows less than a foot high, and the pink flowers appear over a long period.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS. The Gasplant or Fraxinella is an old time favorite. Permanent, but needs a year or two to be at its best. Fine foliage, to 2', and tall spikes of white flowers. 75¢ ea.

D. - RUBRA. Red form of the preceding, with the same fragrance in flower and foliage. 75¢ each.

EUPHORBIA EPITHYMOIDES. Makes a foot high and wide clump of red-stained stems, each topped with a yellow bloom, in May.

GEUM, FIRE OPAL. Grows readily in full sun and medium soil. Foot high clump of foliage, and arching stems of 2" wide flowers in a terminal raceme. Semi-dbl. vivid orange-scarlet.

G. PRINCESS JULIANA. Similar, but with orange-yellow flowers.

GYPHOPHILA BRISTOL FAIRY. The finest double Baby's-breath, with large flowers in huge heads of filmy foliage. Flowers all summer and is fine for cutting and drying. 75¢ each.

G. ROSY VEIL. Quite different, as it grows at most a foot high unless crowded. The double flowers are large. Pink. 75¢ ea.

HEMEROCALLIS J. A. CRAWFORD. One of the best older Daylilies.

Tall and strong with bright orange yellow flowers over a long period in July.

H. MRS. W. H. WYMAN. Similar in color, tho not as tall, this one is much later, and may continue into September.

THALICTRUM KIUSSIANUM.

It isn't often that we keep a plant in mind for offering in the Gossip, and then forget it entirely when making up the listings. But this time it happened.

This little Meadowrue, from Japan, is one of the choice things we obtained many years ago from our friend, Fred Borsch of Oregon, who grew so many of the choicest rockery plants. We recall that when he sent it to us it was in a pot, and he warned that it was difficult to handle in any other way. Over the years, we have grown it in beds in a shade house, and in other spots where it could be shaded. And we have put it into pots at various times, to have it in condition for mailing.

For this little plant doesn't get to be over six inches high, flowers and all. The delicate, finely parted foliage is typical of the family, and is but an inch or two off the ground. Above it in early summer, or in late June here, are tiny lavender flowers with yellow centers, on wiry stems much branched. A clump is a very real delight and the plant is entirely hardy. It is not at all choosy as to soils, either, so far as we can tell. But the plant is so tiny that it can easily be overlooked in weeding a bed. The roots are like a tiny Dahlia clump, - small tubers loosely connected at the tips, inclined to break up and always getting lost in the packing material. These tiny roots all grow, and in the garden a plant may be a foot or more across. But no matter how we have had them, they have been difficult to send out. Once, years ago, we potted them when in bloom, and shipped them in late summer, with the best of results from our standpoint. But buyers wish them in spring and we have slowly lost our stock, until a year or two ago, there were but a few tiny pieces left.

These were so weak, that we dared not leave them outside, and therefore dug them and put them into our cellar. Along in March we potted them up in peat pots and put them in a shaded corner in the greenhouse. It proved to be just what they liked. They did flower early, but when we had time to plant them out, the pots were full of fine roots, and in the field, they grew well all summer. Last fall, we again dug them all and we shall have a lot of them to pot up in a few weeks. If you have a partly shaded spot, moderately well drained, this little gem will delight you, flowers and foliage.

SHIPPED IN MAY IN PEAT POTS, 75¢ each.

ON THE BOTHY.

We'll wager that few if any of you, have ever heard the above phrase or know what it means. As a matter of fact, neither did we until a short time ago. We knew that the word 'bothy' was in some way connected with greenhouse work. But not until a long time friend was paying us a visit and the talk veered to the days when he had worked on the Webb Estate did we have the slightest clue. This man had been in greenhouses all his life, for his father was a florist in a small city, and in his youth he had come to Shelburne to work on the great estate perhaps because he felt it would be an education. In telling of some humorous incident of those days, he said, 'I was on the bothy'. We inquired and finally learned what the phrase means.

In those days the very wealthy built immense homes in the country, cultivated the land, and used it as a playground. On the estate mentioned was a hundred room mansion. There was a private golf course. There were stables with 'tack rooms' for the glistening harness, and these were filled with carriages of all kinds and stocked with high-stepping hackneys, to be driven by an imposing coachman with 'footmen' to help him. And there were polo ponies to be trained which required a huge 'ring barn' where they could be ridden the year around and in all weathers. There were hounds in a kennel and in the fall hunters in 'pink' coats chased foxes over the neighboring farm lands. To maintain all this many hands were needed, and so the estate had to provide food, together with flowers and luxury fruits out of season for there was no shipping of green vegetables from the south or of cut flowers from huge greenhouses as there is today.

Therefore a greenhouse range and a gardener was needed. He must have his own home. Here there were fruit trees and grape vines surrounding a huge vegetable garden area, which was carefully laid out in a formal pattern with gravel walks which in turn were edged with turf as carefully kept as any lawn. All this surrounded with an evergreen hedge planting to break winds and trap sun. And of course to maintain this and make it productive required even more help, at least in summer.

Probably the first thing planned and built was a immense work building to serve as a headquarters, to store the tools, and in its cellar to hold the furnaces and bunker the coal, which came in by the carload and was hauled several miles from the railroad. While about it the cellar could be made suitable to store the root crops, and the celery, and the fruits. Mushrooms too could be produced in a cave-like section. But even this wasn't large enough to house the huge 'Bay' trees, in three foot square tubs, which went into the formal gardens in summer.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

HEUCHERA, GARNET. The named Coral Bells are far preferable to seedlings, since all plants are alike, and they can be used for mass effects, and purity of color. This one is a good reddish pink. Large bells on a stem to some 15".
H. MATIN BELLS. Similar to Garnet, but much deeper in color.
H. OAKINGTON JEWEL. Taller and stronger than the two preceding. Of similar color, it is one of the best bright red-pinks.
H. QUEEN OF HEARTS. The best Coral Bell, with fine tall stems, large bells, and the brightest red color. \$1.00 each.
H. SNOWFLAKE. We think this the best white, large bells and pure color. Originated here, and always scarce. \$1.00 each.

HOSTA LANCIFOLIA VARIEGATA. The variegated leaved Plantain Lily is a fine edging for shrub plantings, as it will grow in partial shade. Large green leaves, striped and mottled white.
H. PLANTIGINEA. Known for its large yellow green leaves, and the fragrant white flowers in September. Will grow in shade. We now have some strong plants at \$1.00 each.

IRIS CRISTATA. This American Iris grows about a foot high, and it will thrive in poor dry soil, so that we find it useful for holding low banks. Soft blue flowers in late May.
I. MELLITA. This tiny gem is but a few inches high, but bears huge brown-purple flowers. The leaves curve outward.

LAVANDULA VERA, MUNSTED VARIETY. While the Lavenders are truly small shrubs, they may be treated as hardy plants. This is by far the best of all. It is entirely hardy. The plant is low and spreading, and unless crowded, will not be much over a foot high, flower stems included. Very fragrant.

LESPEDEZA THUNBERGI. We enjoy this strong growing plant in fall for its 3' tall stems are tipped with drooping racemes of rosy purple, bean-like flowers. Heavy clumps, \$1.25 each.

PAPAVER. Oriental Poppies are of easy culture in any deep light soil, and they give astounding color in June. We have many fine sorts in our beds. They can only be shipped in July and August, when dormant. All field grown roots.

BETTY ANN. Beautifully crinkled LaFrance pink, unspotted.
CHEERIO. Clear shell pink, with a bright red basal spot.
JEANNE MAWSON. A very large, strong and lovely peach pink.
JOHN 3RD. Smaller, daintier, crinkled coral pink flower.
MRS. PERRY. The old standby. Salmon pink, large and strong.
ROSE BEAUTY. A true, rich rose pink.
SPOTLESS. This is Mrs. Perry, without basal markings.
WARLORD. Best of the new dark reds, deep clear color.

PHLOX SUBULATA, BLUE HILL. Still the very best blue Ground Phlox, or Moss Pink. Good deep color, strong growing.
P.-BRILLIANT. A strong growing, very bright pink form.
P.-PERDUE'S PURITY. A small growing, very pure white form.

PHLOX DIVARICATA, SNOWFLAKE. The May-flowering Phlox grow to about a foot high, and carpet thickly, with good foliage after the flowers are gone. This is by far the best white form.

PHLOX. The Garden Phlox are among the finest midsummer flowers for our gardens. The following are among the best.
BRIGADIER. Bright red or holly red, with darker eye.
CHARLES CURTIS. Sunset red, and does not fade. Huge heads.
ELIZABETH ARDEN. Not tall, to 30" with huge florets of a soft lilac pink, with cerise eye. A pastel triumph.
MARIE LOUISE. In our opinion, the very best white.
PROGRESS. Soft lavender blue with darker eye. The best blue.
PRIME MINISTER. White, lightly suffused red. Bright red eye.
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. A giant in size, and rich salmon pink color.
TURANDOT. Deep rose red. An even bright shade.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

PLATYCODON MARIESII. The Chinese Balloon Flowers are fine in the garden, as they are permanent and flower late in summer. This one is seldom over 30", and has single blue flowers.

P.-PINK. A pink flowered form, veined with darker pink.

P.-WHITE. The pure white form, sometimes striped with blue.

POTENTILLA TOMMASSINIANUS. This grey foliaged plant will carpet dry soils in full sun. It flowers with the Moss Pinks, in May and will be a sheet of soft yellow every morning. The strong sods we ship at \$1.00 each, should be divided and reset.

PRIMULA POLYANTHUS. Polyanthus Primroses are loved for their cheerful early spring flowering. This is a fine strain.

PYRETHRUM. The Painted Daisies have long been a specialty here and we have about the only collection in the country. They are more difficult to ship in early spring, and we prefer fall, but many demands come to us so that we offer them for May shipment. Give them full sun and a deep cool soil. Cut back after flowering to start new attractive growth, and give extra water to help thru summer's heat. Divide regularly.

BETTY. Double lavender pink, lighter at center. Late. \$1.00 each.

BUCKEYE. Dbl. dark reddish pink, with lighter center. \$1.00 each.

CHERRY GLOW. Dbl. A lighter Buckeye in color, and easier. \$1.00

DAINTY. Very double dark red flower. Small, but choice. \$1.00

GALT BEAUTY. Very large, fully double, light rose pink. \$1.00 ea.

GALT GIANT. Single, bright red. One huge flower per stem. 60¢ ea.

HELEN. Double soft rose pink. The standard of quality in this

group of plants. Easy culture, fine stem, perfect flower. \$1.00

HENRIETTA. Very light pink, moderately dbl. Branched stem. \$1.00

HUNTINGTON'S SCARLET. Single dark red flowers. Dainty. \$1.00 each.

JEAN. Dbl. Deep rose outer, slightly lighter center. \$1.00 each.

LADY PHYLIS. Like a larger Rose Mist. Branching stem. \$1.00 ea.

LILLIE MORGAN. Partly dbl. white; stems, much branched. \$1.00 ea.

LOUISE. Dbl. Resembles Helen, but center is white. \$1.00 each.

MRS. BLISS. Single. Small flowers of an unusual orange pink. 60¢ ea.

POINSETTIA. A deep red, with a curled center. \$1.00 each.

RED PYGMY. An unusual plant, which grows less than a foot high,

in a dense mound. Single red flowers on short stems. 60¢ ea.

ROSE MIST. Very double deep rose, approaching red. \$1.00 each.

SEASHELL. A very delicate and lovely soft shell pink. Grows well and is permanent. Well branched stems. \$1.00 each.

SCABIOSA CONSTANCY. This perennial Scabious is hardy and persistent. Dark blue flowers all summer if given extra water and food. \$1.00 each.

S. BLUE SNOWFLAKE. The hardiest and best of the Scabious. We found plants on the Pacific Coast last summer, and now have a fair quantity. Soft blue flowers, all summer, if cared for. \$1.00 ea.

STOKESIA CYANEA. Amazingly large lavender blue flowers on a low plant, in July and later. Any deep soil, in full sun.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM ALBUS. This is the very prostrate Thyme, so often used for carpeting poor dry soils, and between paving stones on terraces. We sell large sods, for dividing, rather than individual plants. 8" square chunks, \$1.00. White fls.

T.-COCCINEUS. Same with tiny bright red flowers. \$1.00 per sod.

T.-LANUGINOSUS. Woolly Thyme. Attractive low mounds of grey foliage. Not good for terrace, carpets well. Sods, \$1.00 each.

TROLLIUS. The Globe Flowers are among our most attractive May flowering plants. The foliage is always good, and the huge golden cups make a mass of color. Grows anywhere, likes damp.

EXCELSIOR. Tall and strong. Bright orange red flowers.

FIRE GLOBE. Semi-double bright orange, quite round.

LODDIGESI. Tall and late. Smaller bright orange fls. partly open.

ORANGE GLOBE. Flattened bright orange flowers, very large.

SALAMANDER. Tall, late. Dbl. orange, huge in size, never fully open.

On the bothy, -con.

For them was built a separate cellar, and four men carried the heavy tubs in thru an 8' high door, along with the smaller terracotta urns filled with azaleas and similar plants, themselves requiring at least two men. They were kept from hard freezing and in spring were brought into the greenhouses and started into growth.

Attached to this work building by a passage was a conservatory some 40' high, where grew orchids and palms and ferns. Here too the seeds of tender waterlilies were started and grown on during the winter to be ready to flower when the water in the fountain pool was warm enough in tanks filled with goldfish. Leading from the conservatory were greenhouses for roses and carnations and other flowering crops. There was a grapery and at one end a glass roofed melon pit, whose sash could be removed in summer to permit the fruit which was sown early, to be ripened naturally. Thru this led the path to the gardener's cottage, where were kept a horse and wagon. A later addition was a violet house. It too connected with the work-room but not to the other houses. During the years when a fresh bunch of violets was a necessity on almost any costume, thousands of blue or white blooms were picked from this house late in the day, bunched with leaves and cooled, to be sent in the wagon several miles to the railroad and entrusted to the Pullman porter for delivery in New York next morning. This was a thru train, but it stopped if you owned the railroad. And as it went thru at eleven at night, the man who took the flowers over didn't get to bed early, altho he was supposed to be ready for a ten hour day, at seven in the morning. There was no extra pay, it was part of the job!

In the gardener's cottage lived Alex Graham, last of a succession of Scotchmen who had served their four years of apprenticeship on some estate in the 'auld country' and then worked at least two as a journeyman before they could be called a 'maister' gardener. Here he had come after working in Ohio to serve under an older man and eventually to take over. One of his boasts was that his predecessor was so good a grower that when his melons were ripe, the seed leaves (cotyledons) were still green at the base of the vine. It might be added that usually his own melons had their seed leaves intact.

There are so many memories of the place and the man after many years that it may be well to say here that a portion of these same greenhouses now stand on Gardenside. But even without them we could never forget what he taught us. One recollection we have is of entering the work-room, when first we began visiting there, and seeing on the counter what appeared to be a child's head.

On the bothy, -con.

It took but a moment to realize that after all it was only an onion, -but an onion some eight inches in diameter. To our amazed inquiry as to variety came the casual reply, "Just a Yellow Globe Danvers." Normally an onion some two inches in diameter, he had bushels of them as large as this one. Seed sown in flats in January was sheared back and sheared again, then painstakingly planted in the bed plots of the vegetable garden, weeded and fed religiously to produce such monsters, not in rows mind you but in beds and hand weeded.

Melons he grew in variety. Choicest of all for him was Emerald Gem but there was also the Montreal type so famous for size. Just how large they grew, we do not recall tho they were huge. But we do remember watching him take a melon from a basket; cut out a slice and taste it; then throw it into the rubbish heap, take another and repeat the process until he found one good enough to permit his visitor to eat it. Any one of those discarded was better than can be bought in the market today.

Then in late fall to go into the grapery where Black Hamburgs and Muscat of Alexandria hung in two foot long clusters, each bunch carefully thinned out with scissors and then the individual sections tied up to the wires with raffia. This chore he did himself, to the very end. In December when the vines were at last dormant, they were untied from their supporting wires, laid down and carefully covered with over a foot of earth, all wheeled in and shovelled on, but to be carefully picked up with trowels and ones hands in March when it was removed to start another year of growth. To feed the vines, whose roots went outside under the greenhouse wall, was an area at least ten feet wide and the length of the house to which each year was added 'raw knuckle bone', -he would use nothing else. And as he always said after working it in, "This is for year after next".

The versatility of the man was amazing, and whatever he did was done well. By our modern standards, he had little enough to work with. There was running water, but little pressure, and to wash off his plants he had to use huge hand syringes, which could be filled from a pail. These could then be used to water a plant overhead, or with a finer nozzle and more hand pressure they would give a moderately fine spray.

Fertilizers he used sparingly, relying instead on thoroughly prepared soil. He could have a heavy clay sod drawn in and piled with manure. The heap was allowed to rot for a year, then cut down and turned over until it was thoroughly mixed. He always added bonemeal generously when making up the pile. For small fine plants this soil was heavy, and to lighten it he ground up broken clay pots to various degrees of fineness.

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HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

- VERONICA, ICICLE. This white flowered Speedwell grows about two feet high and is lovely in midsummer, so cool in color.
- V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. This fine old-time favorite has lush dark green foliage, and in August and later the 30" stems are topped with nearly foot long spikes of dark blue flowers. A specialty with us, and we have fine young plants.
- V. MINUET. Quite prostrate, but foot high flower stems. Bright pink spikes over attractive leathery green foliage in summer.
- VIOLA MAGGIE MOTT. Grown for perhaps a hundred years in England this is the loveliest of the Bedding Violas. The soft lavender flowers are like pansies, and are fragrant. They flower over a long period, and are truly perennial. But for best results, this variety should be cut back and divided in summer. Given a little shade and water, they will again delight you next spring. Wonderful when masses are used with Tulips.
- V. ROYAL PURPLE. This variety originated in Canada many years ago. It is quite similar to the preceding, but is stronger and withstands hot weather much better. A plant will, if given room, become two feet across and a foot high, in one summer, and with us will flower continuously. But for best results, they also should be divided regularly each year.
- V. ODORATA, ROSINA. This is the true Fragrant Violet, and in a good rose pink color, the only one of its kind. Flowers profusely in spring, and often again in late summer.

PACIFIC GIANT DELPHINIUM.

Each year, we grow a quantity of these fine hybrid Larkspur for local planting for cut bloom. They are potted in peat pots, and such plants if put into the ground in May, will begin flowering in August, and they are very much appreciated at that time. Of course they will again flower the following June. We also grow them by color, and altho they will vary slightly from seed, the colors are remarkably true.

PLEASE NOTE. We cannot ship these until mid-May. We do not have them at other seasons of the year. And we suggest that they do not ship well to extreme distances.

PLANTS IN PEAT POTS, ready in May, 35¢ each; 5 (alike) for \$1.50.

- ASTOLAT. Pinkish shades, ranging from pale blush to deep rose.
- BLUE BIRD. Clear medium blue, with a white bee.
- BLUE JAY. True medium blue, with a black bee.
- CAMELIARD. Lavender or softest blue, with a white bee.
- GALAHAD. Clear white flowers of giant size and glistening texture.
- SUMMER SKIES. Clearest light blue, with a white beed.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS ALBA.

Many years ago, we obtained this plant and increased it, so that it was offered and purchased by many people. As it likes a partially shaded spot, a condition we could not easily give it, we eventually lost all our plants. Last spring, we were sent two good sized pieces, from which we were able to propagate a small number of plants during the summer. We hope to do better this year.

And then, out of a clear sky, a man to whom we had sold five plants years ago, stopped in and offered us 25 good ones. We took them of course. They are for sale at \$2.00 each. Remember, this is the TRUE Bleeding Heart, but with white flowers. Give it shade and extra care, for it is very choice and rare.

NATIVE PLANTS.

The hardy perennial plants of our fields and woods have long been used for gardens, particularly those with partial shade as a problem. Too, they are attractive collectors items for the enthusiastic gardener, who may wish to try his hand with the more difficult and rare species.

NONE OF THESE PLANTS ARE IN CULTIVATION HERE. Many are so common to our own woodland, as to make this unnecessary. Others are grown for us, particularly those which under new laws must be cultivated before sale. For that reason, orders for these plants must be placed in advance of your arrival, if you wish to pick them up. Also, certain of these plants are best sent at a later dormant period, which will be noted on your acknowledgment.

ALL NATIVE PLANTS ARE 50¢ EACH; 10 (alike) for \$3.50; 25--\$7.50.
Except as noted.

ACTAEA ALBA. The White Baneberry grows about 30" high. Fine in shade, as foliage is better. Fuzzy white flowers; white berries.
A.-RUBRA. Differs only in having bright red berries.

ANEMONE CANADENSIS. The Windflower often covers wet spots on road edges with attractive foliage. 2' high stems; white fls.
A.-QUINQUEFOLIA. The Wood Anemone grows only a few inches high, but has most attractive white or pinkish flowers, in shade.
A.-VIRGINIANA. Thimble Weed. Tall, 30", yellow white flower.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES. The Rue Anemone, tho similar to the Wood Anemone, bears its flowers in clusters.

APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM. The Spreading Dogbane grows in waste land, stands 30" high. Pendant pink bells, below the branches.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. Columbine. Bright red flowers in May. The plant will carpet sunny rocky ledges here. May be 2' high.

ARALIA RACEMOSA. Spikenard is tall and lush looking. Noted for the attractive cluster of berries in fall.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Lush green plant for shade.

ASARUM CANADENSE. Wild Ginger. Excellent ground cover in shade. Large round green leaves above prostrate stems.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE. New England Aster. To 4', flowering in fall. Purple or rarely shading to pink flowers in large heads.

CALLA PALUSTRIS. Wild Calla or Water Arum. Trailing plant, native to bogs. White flower. Use in pond margins and wet places.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS. Marsh Marigold, or locally, Cowslip. This plant will carpet wet meadows in May with a sheet of gold. Strong green foliage, often eaten as 'greens' when young.

On the bothy, -con.

This porous material served somewhat as does expanded mica today. Charcoal was another element he often added. But when a crop needed extra food, he was no organic gardener, and he used chemical material in good measure.

For fungus diseases he had to rely on Bordeaux Mixture, and for insects he used Paris Green, save that aphids were controlled by smudging tobacco stems on pans of hot coals. Later, he burned Nicofume Papers, but for the most part his theory was, - 'don't have them'. Insects were watched for and killed when they started, quite often by hand. And a diseased or infested fruit was disposed of. As he once said, "They needn't be put far away, - only six feet, but straight down."

The roses that he grew were nearly all H.P.'s for the H.T.'s had not fully come into their own. These did not flower well in winter and were instead dug from their benches and buried outside, some three feet deep. In earliest spring they were dug up and replanted. By midsummer there was an amazing crop of blooms on these old plants the stems to four feet, immense clusters of flowers, and thick, leathery foliage. No one ever saw black spot or mildew on his roses, and he was certain that the burying kept them clean. He did not always succeed so well and snapdragon were his worst trial. At that time, the greenhouse varieties had not been developed. Instead, he lifted plants which had been in the garden cutting beds all summer and planted them inside. These would flower well in November, but were always covered with rust pustules. And his violets succumbed, as did those of most growers, to nematode infection. Then no one knew what was the trouble, and no method used to combat the dying out was of any value. For 'damping-off', then as now a scourge of small seedlings, he heated either fine sand or preferably the dust from his ground up pots, and then when cool enough to handle sprinkled it over his flats. Fuel costs not being a problem he often kept a fire going and had heat in his pipes so that he could open the ventilators on nights when a commercial grower would have saved fuel. And one of his little jokes was that to get rid of aphids, one left the vents open on a zero night.

He was equally successful with crops outside as evidenced by his onions. But not only with vegetables did he succeed. In the formal gardens at the 'Big House', whenever there was a border to be made and planted it was prepared with the same meticulous care. When the potted annuals were to go out it was he who put them in, down on his knees in the dewy grass and proud that he could plant them faster than two men could supply them to him, without a line or measure straight and accurately placed.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

On the bothy, -con.

For the lily borders which were his pride at the end, after he had originated the Shelburne Hybrids, he always dug out the soil two feet deep and filled in with his greenhouse mixture. The hardy grapes, he grew by a method of his own, pruning them to spurs, as he did the European types. Why he got fruit is hard to understand, but the bunches were huge and there were many of them. Elberta peaches under his care, -in Vermont, remember- were pink cheeked perfection for he thinned and fed them, -but never before they 'pitted up', he warned. Did you know that after a peach has formed and begun to grow, it stops for a time while the pit forms and hardens? It is a fact, and he knew that they should not have extra food until that stage was over. And while he never did the carpet bedding with annuals which was so often an evidence of the professional gardeners skill in those days, he did plan the vegetable plantings in that garden, so that they made an effective pattern of foliage, and of course also they were not on the same soil two years together.

One other skill he possessed but did not often display. Apparently he felt that lawn mowers could do it as well and therefore why not let them. But he had, and used, an English lawn scythe. This had a rather short blade, four inches or more wide, of high grade steel. When sharpened and honed, with it he could and did trim the grass borders along his vegetable beds with it as evenly as any machine could do. No doubt he could have done a putting green just as well.

The crops he raised were cut or picked in early morning, dampened if needed, and put into his small cooler. When they were sent over to the 'Big House', they were packed tightly in baskets, and covered with a wet white cloth. But always this was done with an eye to effect, and he loved to top out a basket with fine heads of cauliflower. No asparagus under an inch in diameter ever went to the family. Strawberries were cleaned, evenly sized, and many a quart had few more than twenty to the basket.

The smaller fruits and vegetables went to supply others on the estate, but even here no poor wilted vegetables were permitted to leave. And he always grew an extra quantity of annuals so that if any of the estate families wanted a 'bit garden' they could have them.

He was interested in other activities of the farms, but he never interfered. The only comment he ever made to condemn work being done, was when a manager undertook to plant a commercial apple orchard on wet soil, and used dynamite to break an impervious layer. His flat statement was, -"They wouldn't grow there before, and they won't after", -which they didn't.

NATIVE PLANTS.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Harebell. Tiny blue bells on slender stems almost all summer. Rocky ledges in sun or slight shade.

CHELONE GLABRA. White Turtlehead. Grows to 3', close head of closed white flowers in summer. For damp soils.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA. Pipsissiwa. Small evergreen plant for shade. Attractive foliage topped by umbels of pink bells.

CHIOGENES HISPIDULA. Creeping Snowberry. Evergreen creeping plant with white fruits. Damp, peaty soils, in shade.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA. Spring Beauty. Earliest spring flower in open woodland. Pink, the trailing stems, from a tiny bulb.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA. Old Man's Beard. Trailing vine, with white flowers, which trails over roadside walls and bushes.

CLINTONIA BOREALIS. Blue-bead. Common in mossy woodland. Soft green leaves, yellow flowers and blue, beadlike fruits.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA. Goldthread. Carpets mossy woodland. Shiny green leaves, tiny white flowers, from yellow roots.

CORNUS CANADENSIS. Bunchberry. This little Dogwood stands 6-9" high and often carpets partly shaded areas. Large white fls.

DENTARIA DIPHYLLA. Crinkleroot. Foliage to 12" will carpet a damp spot in partial shade. White flowers.

DICENTRA CANADENSIS. Squirrel Corn. Tiny finely divided foliage and yellow white flowers in early spring. 6" high in shade.
D. CUCULLARIA. Dutchmen's Breeches. Similar, but flower differ. Both are bulbs, best sent in late summer.

EPIGEA REPENS. We can supply small sods of Arbutus. They do require a satisfactory soil, and extra care. \$1.00 each.

EUPATORIUM RUGOSUM. White Snakeroot. From open woodland. Not at all weedy, with fine heads of white flowers in August.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Wintergreen. Esteemed as a ground cover, and for its aromatic leaves and berries. 3-5" high. -Sods.

GENTIANA ANDREWSII. Closed or Bottle Gentian. Usually in damp and partly shaded areas, but thrives in cultivation. Dark blue.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM. Herb Robert. Common in open woodland, where it seeds and spreads widely. Purple-pink flowers.

HELONIAS BULLATA. Native to more southern areas, the Stud Pink is a member of the Lily family. It grows in swampy acid soil with smoothstubby leaves, and sends up a foot or more high stem, topped by a dense raceme of pink flowers. A recent request for it prompted a search, and only today have we found it. Formerly, we grew it here in field beds. \$1.00 each.

HEPATICA ACUTILOBA. Sharplobe Hepatica. This, and the following differ in leaf form and distribution, tho both are the well loved woodland flower of spring. Open rocky woodland.

H. TRILOBA. Roundlobe Hepatica. Pink, blue, or white flowers in profusion in April and May. Fine summer foliage. Easy culture.

HOUSTONIA CAERULEA. Bluets. They often carpet open damp pasture slopes in earliest spring. Easy in sun, and damp soil.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. Blue Flag. Common on brookledges here, and of easy culture. Fine to naturalize. Makes a fine clump in wet area.

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NATIVE PLANTS.

- LINNAEA BOREALIS. Twinflower, sometimes called Deer Vine, is a trailing evergreen vine, thriving in peaty or woodland soil.
- LOBELIA CARDINALIS. The Cardinal Flower, usually found growing by brooksides, is a tall spike of brightest red in late summer.
- MAIANTHEMUM CANADENSE. Canada Mayflower grows in moist woodland and carpets large areas. A tuft of spotted berries in fall.
- MEDEOLA VIRGINICA. Cucumber Root. Stem to a foot of height, topped with attractive foliage, and yellow white flowers.
- MITCHELLA REPENS. Partridge Berries often thrive in cultivation liking partial shade, and a moist soil not too rich.
- MITELLA DIPHYLLA. Bishop's Cap. Fine for foliage and white flowers. Rapidly covers large areas in partial shade.
- PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM. Ginseng. The aromatic root once used in medicine. Plant to one foot, good foliage, white flowers, red berries.
- PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. May Apple or Mandrake. Lush foliage in damp areas, looking like umbrellas as the leaves open. Large white flower, followed by an edible berry, not too tasty.
- POLYGALA PAUCIFOLIA. Fringed Polygala thrives in open woodland and carpets large areas. Very attractive in May, when its purple flowers appear in profusion. Strong sods are sent.
- POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA. This Cinquefoil grows readily in an exposed sunny spot. White flowers, and foliage which turns a fine dark red in fall. Only a few inches high.
- PYROLA ELLIPTICA. Shinleaf. Two rounded leaves growing out of rotted Hemlock needles. Low spike of fragrant pinkish flowers.
- SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Bloodroot grows easily in the garden. Large white flowers in May, above attractive blue-white leaves.
- SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Pitcher Plant comes from deep sphagnum bogs, but can be grown in damp shaded soil.
- SAXIFRAGA CANADENSIS. This Saxifrage carpets ledges with white in May. Easy in full sun, but may need water in late summer.
- SMILACINA RACEMOSA. False Spikenard grows easily in any garden. Arched stems, with white flowers and red berries at the top.
- TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA. Foam-flower, like Mitella, quickly carpets shaded areas. Plentiful white flowers, above good foliage.
- TRIENTALIS BOREALIS. The Star Flower grows in open woodland, to 9" with a whorl of leaves at stem top, and white flowers.
- UVULARIA PERFOLIATA. Wood Merrybells. Easily grown in part shade. 18" stems, with drooping yellow bells beneath, 1" long.
- VIOLA BLANDA. Sweet White Violet. From shaded woodland, where it will carpet, and bear fragrant white flowers all summer.
- V. CANADENSIS. White flowers with a yellow base, outside purple.
- V. PUBESCENS. Downy Yellow Violet. With *V. canadensis* in dry woodland and of easy culture. Bright yellow flowers.
- V. ROTUNDIFOLIA. Roundleaf Yellow Violet. From deep cool woods in mountains. Very attractive lush round leaves and bright yellow flowers.

On the bothy, -con.

To care for all this there must have been at times, some five to eight hands. Later on, the activities of the estate were changed, and he usually had but one or two who came in with a car, -something he never drove or owned. Extra help was supplied from a pool. During the winter he had extra help from the golf course. Then every pot, from the largest tens and twelves, to the smallest were washed and the cracked and broken ones were ground for his 'crock'. There was never a time when if the 'family', (and the word should be capitalized) had come into the houses, they would not have found them in perfect order for the season. The graperies and the rose house were shut down, but there were always carnations. In the conservatory over-large plants were discarded and new ones brought along so that the benches were always filled. Palms, of no matter what size, had their fronds washed with whale-oil soap to kill scale, and make them glisten. The gravel under the benches was screened to free it of sorrel, and the cement walks washed down with dilute sulfuric acid to free them of green algae.

Some of the men who worked there over the years must have used the knowledge gained to fill good positions, or like my friend to build his own greenhouse and eventually to retire, financially independent. For all of which, they should thank the kindly Scot. With no children of his own he raised a step-daughter, gave her a fine education, and left her comfortably well off. After the greenhouses were removed, and the 'Big House' mostly closed, he lived on to the end in the cottage, and is buried with the family.

But what about 'on the bothy', which prompted all this?

"Well", said my friend, "You see there were six seven of us living upstairs in the work-room. We had each of us a bed, and there was a large common room. And at the time this thing happened that I was telling you about outside, I was on the bothy, so I didn't see it." Just like that!

In the Army, it's called K.P. For the men had to board themselves, and they took turns at cooking and cleaning up. And the man 'on the bothy' was excused from his regular duties.

HARDY ORCHIDS FROM SEED.

A year ago, in writing about Native Plants for the Garden, we asked this question. "Why has no real attempt ever been made to raise seedlings of the Orchids, and perhaps to hybridize them?"

In our greenhouses, we grow a few of the Orchids used for cut flowers, and our interest in them had prompted us many years ago to understand the steps necessary to germinate seed and grow it on to maturity. We knew that not until the seed was sown in flasks, filled with a nutrient solution and made entirely sterile, had any success been achieved. And we also knew that at least one attempt had been made to grow our native kinds in that way, but without success beyond germination of the seed. We realized that it was entirely possible that others had been more fortunate, and hoped that if so, we might learn of it. We also hoped we might at least stir up a bit of interest in the matter. And in this at least, we were successful.

We received a letter asking if we had ever seen or read a book entitled, "Orchids for Everybody". As we had not, the writer of the letter found a copy for us. From it we learned that Lee Wickham had been able to grow several kinds of our native Orchids from seed, to a flowering size. His methods were copied from observations of nature's way, and while successful, they were slow and with a low percentage of plants from a seed capsule. Orchid seed of all kinds is extremely fine, and there are almost literally millions in a single pod.

Armed with this information, we went to a Plant Pathologist in the Botany Department at the University of Vermont, who is a close friend, and enlisted his help. Here we knew we would have the laboratory conditions and equipment needed, as well as the professional skill. Again we were fortunate, for altho we had previously talked about this project and knew that our friend had worked under a man who helped develop the methods used in growing greenhouse species, it was not until he realized that this would not be a matter of using techniques already developed, that we struck a spark. With that challenge, we began to have hopes that we would achieve progress, when we suddenly realized that no seed was to be had. Then we turned to another friend who has for years grown Orchid species from all over the world, if they were apt to be hardy in an upper New York State garden. To our delight, he replied that he was certain he could supply seed, 'when a few feet of snow go off'. And there the matter stands at the moment, - save for one thing more. We discovered that this same man has already grown Orchids from seed, altho we do not yet know the method he used. This may give us still further help.

NATIVE FERNS.

With but few exceptions, all our ferns are found in shade, making them useful for planting such areas about the home. For the most part, they are of easy culture in any good soil.

*ADIANTUM PEDATUM. Maidenhair Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ASPIDIUM BOOTII. Boott's Shield Fern. 50¢ each.

A. CLINTONIANUM. Clinton's Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

A. CRISTATUM. Crested Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

A. FILIX-MAS. Male Fern. Very rare and uncommon. \$1.00 each.

A. GOLDIANUM. Goldie's Wood Fern. Rare, very strong, large. \$1.00.

*A. MARGINALE. Evergreen Wood Fern. Fine easy sort. 50¢; 10-\$3.50.

A. NOVEBORACENSE. New York Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

A. SPINULOSUM. Toothed Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

A. SPINULOSUM DILATATUM. Mountain Wood Fern. \$1.00 each.

A. THELYPTERIS. Marsh Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ASPLENIUM ACROSTICHOIDES. Silver Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50/

A. ANGUSTIFOLIUM. Narrowleaf Spleenwort. 50¢ each.

A. FILIX-FOEMINA. Lady Fern. Easy and lovely. 50¢; 10 for \$3.50.

*A. PLATYNEURON. Ebony Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*A. TRICHOMANES. Maidenhair Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

*CAMPTOSAURUS RHIZOPHYLLUS. Walkingleaf Fern. 50¢ each.

*CYSTOPTERIS BULBIFERA. Bladder Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*C. FRAGILIS. Fragile Bladder Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA. Hay-scented Fern. Usually in full sun.

Carpets waste areas. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS. Sensitive Fern. Damp areas. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

O. STRUTHIOPTERIS. Ostrich Fern. Stately tall sort, easy in wet soil, full sun. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA. Cinnamon Fern. 50¢ each.

O. CLAYTONIANA. Interrupted Fern. 50¢ each.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. Royal Fern. Magnificent as specimen. 50¢/

*PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA. Cliff Brake. \$1.50 each.

*PHEGopteris DRYopteris. Oak Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*P. HEXAGONOPTERA. Broad Beech Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*P. POLYPODIOIDES. Long Beech Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*POLYPODIUM VULGARE. Common Polypody. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES. Christmas Fern. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

*P. BRAUNII. Braun's Holly Fern. Loveliest native fern. Ours are cultivated plants. \$1.00 each.

*WOODSIA ILVENSIS. Rusty Woodsia. Full sun. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

*W. OBTUSA. Blunt-lobed Woodsia. Partial shade. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA. Virginia Chain Fern. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

*ROCK GARDEN FERNS. The ferns thus marked may be used in the shaded Rock Garden, or if so noted, in sun. They are either small or are not rampant growers.

HARDY NATIVE ORCHIDS.

In recent years, interest in our native Orchids has grown, and certain states, notably Vermont, have moved to protect them from eradication. Certain of the following must either be obtained from other states, or must be grown in cultivation. We have sources for those not available here, and those protected in Vermont, are from cultivated beds. As members of the group responsible for the legislation mentioned, we urge you to give these plants the best possible care.

APLECTRUM HYEMALE. Putty-root, or Adam-and-Eve. Two putty like roots, joined, give this one common name. May grow to a foot at best, the leaves to 7" and the yellowish brown flowers on a bare stem. Rich loam, in shade. 75¢ each.

CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS. Grass Pink. Common in sphagnum bogs. To a foot of height, attractive pink flower on a slender stem. Not too difficult in damp shade. 75¢ each.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. Moccasin Flower. Bright pink 'slippers' on a bare stem, above two attractive leaves. 60¢ each.

C. - ALBUM. The rare white form of the preceding is offered for delivery only in late summer and fall at \$2.50, bud.

C. ARIETINUM. Ram's Head Ladyslipper. Single greenish-brown, crimson, and white flower of odd shape, on a foot high stem. Found in moist rocky woodland. \$2.50 each.

C. CANDIDUM. Small white Ladyslipper. Found in New York and west but perfectly hardy. We have arranged for a trade, to give us a small quantity next fall, and offer them at \$2.50, bud.

C. PARVIFLORUM. Smaller Yellow Ladyslipper. Tiny bright yellow sac, and deep brown sepals. Easy in cool deep soil. 60¢ bud.

C. PUBESCENS. Larger Yellow Ladyslipper. Lighter in color, and twice as large as the preceding. Easy in open woodland, but not under evergreens. Also swamps, on tussocks. 60¢ per bud.

C. SPECTABILE. Showy Ladyslipper. Our finest native plant. May be two feet high, with huge pink and white sac-like flowers, on tall stems, with attractive foliage. 75¢ per strong bud.

EPIPACTIS PUBESCENS. Attractive little plant, with green leaves veined with white, and commonly called Rattlesnake Plantain. White flowers in dense spikes. 60¢ each.

HABENARIA BLEPHARIGLOTTIS. White Fringed Orchid. Tall, fragrant white spikes in late summer. Wet cool bogs. \$1.00 each.

H. CILIARIS. Yellow Fringed Orchid. Part shade, and sandy soil. Hardy, but from the Carolina Mountains. 60¢ per bud.

H. FIMBRIATA. Large Purple Fringed Orchid. Wet bogs and meadows in late summer. Fragrant. 75¢ per bud.

H. PSYCODES. Like the preceding, but earlier and smaller. 75¢.

LIPARIS LOESELLI. Twayblade. Broad leaves; yellowish green or whitish flowers. Wet meadows. 75¢ each.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS. Showy Orchis. From moist rich open woodland where it carpets. Light green leaves, pink flowers. 75¢ each.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES. From sphagnum bogs, where it is common running thru the moss. Pink flowers. 60¢ each.

SPIRANTHES CERNUA. Ladies Tresses. Common little orchid of wet fields, white flowers on short stems in late summer. 60¢ each.

Hardy Orchids from seed, -con.

Perhaps you have begun to wonder why we are telling you all this. It seems to us that if a single sentence can have achieved so much, perhaps more of them will bring out a lot of facts that we can use. We have known the man with the seed for many years. When he comes to see us, as he does regularly, it is to talk about Lilies. We knew of his Orchid interest, -in fact he had asked us to attempt to find for him sources for native, Asiatic, and European species which he wishes, and has had, but lost during the war years. But we did not know that he had raised seedlings. It may well be that many of you can help in this project. If you have friends abroad, or know of plant collectors anywhere, who can get the rare species our friend requires, please write us and we will put you in touch with him.

And if you have any knowledge of work already done in the cultivation of these Orchids, either from seed or by any method of propagation, won't you please write us. The plants themselves are lovely, and if they could be grown in many more gardens and with more ease, they would surely be a joy to gardeners. The possibility of hybridization also exists, and in fact Mr. Wickham states he has done so. If this helped only to give us greater ease of culture, it would be worthwhile. And, for those of you familiar with the native Cypripedium, -wouldn't you like a yellow the size of C. spectabile?

We have a wide variety of these Orchids in this Champlain Valley. They have been dug from the wild and sold for many years and in large numbers, yet they persist and will re-invade woodland from which they have been gone, if conditions again become right. We formerly planted them here in a shade house, in our regular soil, without any particular attempt to give them perfect conditions. Some of them we found we could increase by dividing the crowns, as we would do with other similar plants. Of course they were not so fine as in the wild. But it can be done.

It is our hope that the University of Vermont will make this a continuing project, on which a succession of students in the Botany Department will work until easy culture has been attained. This will provide a needed research project in a field of pure science. Should you have a seed pod of any of the Orchids in your garden, please send it on to us. Right now the iron is hot. Help us while interest is high, in any way you can.

CULTURE OF WOODY PLANTS.

There are a great many woody plants whose culture presents no special problem. Bridal Wreath, for instance, can be grown almost anywhere. But there are plants which are on the border line of hardiness or have special soil requirements, which on occasion, we dislike to sell. We keep and grow moderately well both Kalmia and Rhododendron. But many times when customers ask us for them, we discourage them for we know that on many soils in this area only a competent gardener has any chance of success. And frankly, we dislike to be told that the plant someone bought, died the first winter. Many plants can withstand low temperatures only on suitable soils.

Now Azalea mollis does grow well for us. We move it without a soil ball, until it attains some size. Yet we are often told that Azaleas cannot be transplanted when bare-rooted. And a peaty soil, or the use of some material to lower the pH is also urged for Azalea mollis. The facts are, so far as we can determine, that this Azalea does not want a peaty soil, or an acid one but is happy on a neutral loam, in full sun. A bit of extra moisture may be desirable, and without question a mulch of peatmoss or manure is a help. Limestone is all around us, and often our soil waters are 'hard'. Our pH is roughly 6.1. We will not say that A. mollis won't grow on acid soils, for we do not have any that are low in pH. But definitely, it is not necessary to make your soil acid. Some of the finest plants of this Azalea we have ever seen came to us from the shore of Lake Erie, and it is our understanding that most soils in that area are neutral or alkaline.

Similar advice is often given for the successful culture of Daphne cneorum. Yet it grows very readily for us in the soils and conditions we have mentioned. We have been told it should have shade, yet we grow it in field rows, and in our frames, we remove the shade as soon as the cuttings are established. In fact, the most successful local planting we know of is on a very poor sandy soil, lacking fertility and moisture. We wonder if perhaps attempts to coddle the plant, and make the soil rich, may not instead make it soft and easily harmed. We realize that our suns are not so hot in mid-day, as those further south. But so far as we are concerned, the poor soil, fully exposed, gives us the best results. The plant will burn, in an open winter, and a light covering, as excelsior, or just a single evergreen bough, may save the flower buds. But don't bury it in leaves.

CHOICE AND UNUSUAL SHRUBS.

We grow many of the better known trees, shrubs and woody plants, and for those of you who are close by, or have summer homes in Vermont, we suggest a call here. The following however, are new or little known, and we can and do ship them anywhere. Our prices include all packing charges.

AZALEA MOLLIS, MIXED COLORS. These Azaleas, which drop their leaves grow readily for us and we now have a considerable number. They are perfectly hardy, seem to like alkaline soils, and may attain good size. The flowers, in shades of red and orange, are large and appear with the opening leaves, in May. Sturdy 12/18" plants, bare rooted, are \$1.50 each.
A. MOLLIS, YELLOW SHADES. These are from seed and may vary. We do not guarantee color, but those we have seen are true. Price same.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA ROSEA. The pink flowered Sweet Pepperbush is one of the finest introductions of recent years. The Clethra grows readily in most soils to make a compact clump, some 3' high. In July, the stems are tipped with upright racemes of soft pink flowers, extremely fragrant. Bushy, 9/12" plants, \$1.00.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. The Rose Daphne or Garland Flower grows well for us and we always have it in many sizes. Culture is discussed elsewhere. The rounded evergreen plants are lovely at all times. Strong 6/9" two year transplants, 75¢ each. Bare rooted. 6/9" field grown, balled, \$1.50 each. 9/12" heavy, \$3.00 each.

EUONYMUS NANUS KOOPMANNI. This upright form of a prostrate shrub from Asia, may grow to 3'. Its slender stems and small leaves appeal to us, and we suggest its use as a clipped low hedge. Best of all are the bright pink and orange fruits which appear in late summer, even on small plants. Of rapid growth while small. We offer 12/15" plants, several stems, \$1.00 each.

PYRACANTHA KASAN. Most Firethorns are not hardy here, or will not fruit. But this is hardy and bears its bright orange berries profusely. The foliage usually kills, but the wood is not hurt and rapidly leaves out in spring. We have only one year old plants to offer, 9/12" high, lightly branched. \$1.00

SAMBUCUS PUBENS. This is one native shrub, not well known, that has a place in any shrub planting. It is the Red-berried Elder, native to open woodland and quite different from the Common Elder, with its flat flower and fruit heads. This one has a 4" long conical head of white flowers, followed by a cluster of bright red berries in midsummer, lasting til fall. The plant grows rapidly, and may well be cut down each spring as is done with Hydrangea Hills of Snow. Strong plants, 75¢ ea.

SPIREA TRILOBATA. A small Bridal Wreath, growing to 3' and much resembling Van Houttes Spirea, of which it is one parent. Very attractive for low modern homes. Small plants, 9/12" high, and bushy, will grow rapidly to good size, 50¢ each. Heavy, 18/24" plants, or larger, are \$1.50 each.

VIBURNUM CARLESI. The Mayflower Viburnum is loved by all, for its soft pink and white flower buds and fragrant flowers, so similar in coloring and odor to Arbutus. The soft grey foliage also commends it. In fall, there are blue-black fruits. Commonly grafted, the resulting plants are subject to dying out from an infestation at the graft union. For some years, we have been raising seedlings, and can offer own root plants well branched, two feet or more tall, for \$3.00 each.

SMALL CULTIVATED EVERGREENS.

For use in our planting work in this area, we grow a wide selection of the best of the conifers for foundation and ornamental growing. We produce our own small stock, and it occurs to us that perhaps you would like to buy some of this and grow it on to larger size. The following have proven satisfactory under our cold conditions. We offer them as two year old transplants, varying in size from 6" to 18" height or spread depending on the variety. All will have excellent roots, but will be bare-rooted. Priced as noted.

JUNIPERS, all at 75¢ each.

Chinensis Hetzi. Very blue spreader like Pfitzer.
Chinensis Pfitzeri. Well known grey-green spreader.
Communis depressa. Commonly called Andorra Juniper. Prostrate.
Excelsa stricta. Compact Greek Juniper.
Horizontalis douglassii. Waukegan Juniper. Very prostrate.
Procumbens. Grey-blue. Prostrate stem. Branchlets to 18" high.
Sabina. Savin Juniper. Low spreader. Will stand some shade.
Sabina tamariscifolia. Low, spreading. Tamarisk-leaved Juniper.
Squamata Mayeri. Mayers Blue Juniper. Very showy, distinct.

PICEA, or Spruce. \$1.00 each.

Excelsa nidiformis. Birds-nest Spruce. Dwarf form of the Norway Spruce. Grows some 30" high, spreads widely. Dense.
Excelsa remonti. Another dwarf Norway Spruce. May grow to 10' Very dense, and spreads widely. Often better than Mugho Pine.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew. All at 75¢ each.

Densiformis. Smaller and better Spreading Yew.
Nana brevifolia. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Very slow growing.
Spreading. Well known, commonly grown form. Fine 12" plants.
Stovkeni. Best pyramidal form of Japanese Yew. Very dense and upright, with central stem. Better than Hick's Yew.

THUYA, or Arborvitae. All at 50¢ each.

Dark American. Strong growing form. Dark green the year around.
Douglasi spiralis. Also becomes large. Attractively twisted foliage. Quite pyramidal in form.
Elegantissima, Lee's Golden. Strong growing form, with light golden tipped foliage in fall and winter.
Globosa Boothii. Flattened globe, often wider than high. Extra.
Globosa Hoveyi. This globe is taller than wide.
Pyramidalis. The slender variety so commonly seen.
Sibirica Wareana. Slow growing, very hardy, thick dark green foliage. Makes a densely cone shaped plant.

THE MANAGER'S DESK.

To many of you who will receive the GOSSIP for the first time, these words are an attempt on my part to state the principles under which we conduct this business, and what we agree to do.

First of all, we guarantee that all the plants we send out are true to name so far as more than forty years of growing them has acquainted me with them. Mixtures will occur, and when called to our attention, they will be corrected immediately.

We guarantee also that plants will reach you in good condition. If they arrive rotted or broken, write us at once, but do not return them. Plant them out, we will either replace immediately, or if that is not possible, will issue you a credit.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE PLANTS TO GROW, OR AGAINST LOSS FROM WINTER, OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

For the most part, plants will be sent by Parcel Post. We have found it best to use Special Handling, the slight extra cost often saves losses, especially in warm weather. On shipments to long distances, I believe the cost of Air Post is justified for plants can be more lightly packed, and time is saved. We can ship via Express, and will do so if requested, but it is slower and more expensive. Some few large or heavy items may have to be sent this way.

I am interested in your problems, and your special desires. And if you have a new plant that you think might be of value to us, please write me. So far as I can do so, I will answer all letters personally, but please do not be hurt if there is a delay, or only a brief note on the order Acknowledgment which we send you.

Canadian customers must supply us with an Importation Permit, to be had from Ottawa. There is an extra Inspection charge of \$1. also. Such orders are very welcome, and I attempt to give them special consideration.

Gardenside Nurseries, Inc., Shelburne, Vt.

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The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.